

NULL SURGERY ON KNOTS IN L-SPACES

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ABSTRACT. Let K be a knot in an L-space Y with a Dehn surgery to a surface bundle over S^1 . We prove that K is rationally fibered, that is, the knot complement admits a fibration over S^1 . As part of the proof, we show that if $K \subset Y$ has a Dehn surgery to $S^1 \times S^2$, then K is rationally fibered. In the case that K admits some $S^1 \times S^2$ surgery, K is Floer simple, that is, the rank of $\widehat{HFK}(Y, K)$ is equal to the order of $H_1(Y)$. By combining the latter two facts, we deduce that the induced contact structure on the ambient manifold Y is tight.

In a different direction, we show that if K is a knot in an L-space Y , then any Thurston norm minimizing rational Seifert surface for K extends to a Thurston norm minimizing surface in the manifold obtained by the null surgery on K (i.e., the unique surgery on K with $b_1 > 0$).

1. INTRODUCTION

Heegaard Floer homology, introduced by Ozsváth and Szabó, produces a package of invariants of three- and four-dimensional manifolds [OS04c]. One example is $\widehat{HF}(Y)$, that associates a graded abelian group to a closed three-manifold Y . When Y is a rational homology sphere, $\text{rk } \widehat{HF}(Y) \geq |H_1(Y)|$ [OS04b]. If equality is achieved, Y is called an *L-space*. The name stems from the fact that lens spaces are L-spaces. More generally, all connected sums of manifolds with elliptic geometry are L-spaces [OS05b].

1.1. Knots in L-spaces with fibered surgeries. In an unpublished manuscript [Ber] Berge gave a conjecturally complete list of knots in S^3 admitting lens space fillings. The Berge conjecture roots in the classification of lens space surgeries on torus knots [Mos71], followed by notable examples of lens space fillings on non-torus knots [BR77, Ber91, BL89, FS80, Gab89, Gab90, Wan89, Wu90]. In recent years, techniques from Heegaard Floer homology were applied to give deeper insight on the fiberedness [Ni09], positivity [Hed07], and various notions of simplicity of knots in S^3 with lens space, or more generally L-space, surgeries [OS05b, HP13, Hed11, Ras07]. The theme of the present work, in part, is to study the analogous properties of such knots when S^3 is replaced by $S^1 \times S^2$. It is often convenient to view the problem from the perspective of surgery along a knot in an L-space. Note that a knot $L \subset S^1 \times S^2$ on which Dehn surgery yields an L-space Y , induces a dual knot $K \subset Y$, the core of the surgery solid torus. By removing the interior of a neighborhood of $K \subset Y$ and undoing the original Dehn surgery, it follows that K admits a surgery producing $S^1 \times S^2$. One way to obtain an example of a knot in an L-space with some $S^1 \times S^2$ surgery is as follows. Start with a solid torus $V = S^1 \times D^2$ with meridian μ . Let $K \subset V$ be a *Berge–Gabai* knot, i.e., K has a non-trivial solid torus filling [Gab90]. Therefore, there is a slope α such that $V' = V_\alpha(K)$ is another solid torus with meridian $\mu' \neq \mu$. Note that Dehn filling V along μ' will give a lens space Z . Then K , when viewed as a knot in Z , has an $S^1 \times S^2$ surgery; namely, $Z_\alpha(K)$ has a genus one Heegaard splitting with the property that the meridians of the two solid tori coincide (this common meridian is μ').

In [BBL16], Baker, Buck, and Lecuona proposed a classification of knots in $S^1 \times S^2$ with a longitudinal surgery to a lens space. Cebanu proved that the complement of a knot in $S^1 \times S^2$ that

has a lens space filling, admits a fibration over the circle [Ceb12, Theorem 3.7.1]. More precisely, he first proved that any knot K in a lens space Y with some $S^1 \times S^2$ surgery is *Floer simple*. Moreover, K , as a knot in the lens space Y , lies in the homology class of a simple knot with some $S^1 \times S^2$ surgery. (See [Hed11] for the definition of a simple knot in a lens space.) Such a simple knot is *a priori* known to be fibered. Finally, he appealed to the fact that the complement of a Floer simple knot K in the lens space Y admits a fibration over S^1 if and only if the simple knot in the homology class of $[K]$ has a fibered complement over S^1 [NW14, Corollary 2.3]. By replacing lens spaces with L-spaces, we will prove a generalization of his theorem as follows.

Theorem 1.1. *Suppose $L \subset S^1 \times S^2$ is a knot with some L-space surgery. Then the complement of L in $S^1 \times S^2$ admits a fibration over S^1 .*

A knot $K \subset Y$ is *Floer simple* if $\text{rk } \widehat{HFK}(Y, K) = \text{rk } \widehat{HF}(Y)$. Floer simple knots in L-spaces often appear in the problem of L-space surgery. For example, if the p -surgery on a knot $L \subset S^3$ yields an L-space Y , then the dual knot of the surgery will be a Floer simple knot in Y provided that p is an integer greater than $2g(L) - 1$ [Hed11, Ras07].

Proposition 1.2. *If K is a knot in an L-space Y with some $S^1 \times S^2$ surgery, then K is Floer simple.*

Let K be a rationally null-homologous oriented knot in an oriented closed three-manifold Y , $\nu(K)$ be a tubular neighborhood of K , and $\nu^\circ(K)$ denote the interior of $\nu(K)$. A properly embedded oriented connected surface $F \subset Y \setminus \nu^\circ(K)$ is called a *rational Seifert surface* for K , if ∂F consists of coherently oriented parallel curves on $\partial\nu(K)$, and the orientation of ∂F is coherent with the orientation of K . The knot K is *rationally fibered* if the complement of K in Y fibers over S^1 . In this paper, we often omit “rationally” when a knot is rationally fibered.

It is a well-known fact that, up to isotopy, there exists a unique simple closed curve α on $\partial\nu(K)$ with the property that the surgery on K with slope α produces a manifold with the first Betti number one higher than that of Y . For simplicity of referring to this slope in the paper, we make the following definition:

Definition 1.3. For a knot $K \subset Y$, let α be the unique slope on $\partial\nu(K)$ that is rationally null-homologous in $Y \setminus \nu^\circ(K)$. We call α the *null slope* of K in Y . We also define the *null surgery* on K to be Dehn filling the exterior of K in Y along the curve α ; denoted Y_α .

Theorem 1.1 can be stated in terms of the dual knot K of L inside the L-space. More precisely, for an L-space Y , if the null surgery on $K \subset Y$ results in $S^1 \times S^2$, then K is fibered. We generalize Theorem 1.1 by replacing $S^1 \times S^2$ with an oriented closed three-manifold that is a surface bundle over S^1 . Compare the following theorem with [Ni07, Corollary 1.4].

Theorem 1.4. *Let K be a knot in an L-space Y . If the null surgery on K is a surface bundle over S^1 , then the complement of K in Y admits a fibration over S^1 .*

The idea of the proof of Theorem 1.4 is vastly inspired from that of [OS04a, Corollary 4.5]. The heart of the argument lies in showing that, for an appropriately chosen Spin^c structure, the plus version of Heegaard Floer homology of Y_α is isomorphic to the hat version of knot Floer homology of K in its bottommost Alexander grading. See Section 2 for the relevant definitions. Since Y_α is a surface bundle over S^1 , its Floer homology in the specified Spin^c structure is of rank one. Therefore, the knot Floer homology of K in its bottommost grading will be of rank one. That is, K is fibered. Following from the proof of Theorem 1.4, we get that:

Theorem 1.5. *Let K be a knot in an L-space Y with the null slope α . For a Thurston norm minimizing rational Seifert surface F of K , the extension \widehat{F} in Y_α of F is also Thurston norm minimizing.*

Theorem 1.5 generalizes a similar result of Gabai [Gab86, Corollary 5] where $Y = S^3$.

1.2. Fibered, Floer simple knots and the rational-valued τ invariant. In [OS03], Ozsváth and Szabó introduced an invariant $\tau(K)$ associated to a knot $K \subset S^3$. (See also [Ras03].) In Section 2, we define this invariant for a knot in a rational homology sphere Y , analogous to the integer-valued invariant in the case $Y = S^3$. The difference, in this more general setting, is that there will be as many τ invariants as the number of Spin^c structures on Y . Moreover, since the invariant, by definition, is a function of the Alexander grading of the generators of $\widehat{CFK}(Y, K)$, the values that τ takes will be rational.

In [Ni09], the first author defines an affine function

$$\mathfrak{H} : \text{Spin}^c(Y, K) \rightarrow H^2(Y, K; \mathbb{Q}),$$

which is basically one half of the first Chern class, shifted by a proper cohomology class. The knot Floer homology provides a function

$$y : H_2(Y, K; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q},$$

defined by

$$y(h) = \max_{\{\xi \in \text{Spin}^c(Y, K) : \widehat{HFK}(Y, K, \xi) \neq 0\}} \langle \mathfrak{H}(\xi), h \rangle. \quad (1)$$

When $Y = S^3$ and h is a minimal genus Seifert surface for K , it follows that $y(h) = g(K)$. If $K \subset Y$ is fibered (e.g. when Y is an L-space and K admits an $S^1 \times S^2$ surgery; c.f. Theorem 1.1), we get a contact structure ξ_K compatible with the rational open book decomposition specified by (Y, K) .

Proposition 1.6. *Let K be a fibered, Floer simple knot in a rational homology sphere Y , endowed with a minimal genus rational Seifert surface F . The contact structure induced by the rational open book decomposition corresponding to the fibration of (Y, K) is tight. Equivalently, for some*

Spin^c structure \mathfrak{s} of Y , $\tau(Y, K, \mathfrak{s}) = \frac{y([F])}{[\mu] \cdot [\partial F]}$, where $\tau(Y, K, \mathfrak{s})$ is as in Definition 2.1, $[F] = h \in H^2(Y, K; \mathbb{Q})$ is the homology class needed in Equation (1), and $[\mu] \cdot [\partial F]$ is the intersection number of the meridian μ of K with ∂F in $\partial\nu(K)$.

When $Y = S^3$, Proposition 1.6 reduces to [Hed07, Proposition 2.1]. The main ingredient used in the proof of Proposition 1.6 is the non-vanishing of the Heegaard Floer contact invariant associated to K . Hedden and Plamenevskaya, in [HP13], introduced a contact invariant for a rationally fibered knot K in a closed three-manifold Y . The invariant is the image of the generator of the homology of the bottom filtered subcomplex in the Heegaard Floer homology of Y under the natural map

$$\widehat{HFK}(-Y, K, \text{bottommost}) \rightarrow \widehat{HF}(-Y),$$

where $-Y$ is the manifold Y with opposite orientation. To prove Proposition 1.6, it will be straightforward to check that the Heegaard Floer contact invariant associated to K is non-zero, and therefore, the contact structure induced by K is tight [HP13].

From the proof of Proposition 1.6, we get the following corollary that may be of independent interest:

Corollary 1.7. *Let K be a fibered, Floer simple knot in a rational homology sphere Y , endowed with a rational Seifert surface F . There exists a Spin^c structure \mathfrak{s} on Y such that*

$$\tau(Y, K, \mathfrak{s}) = \frac{y([F])}{||[\mu] \cdot [\partial F]||}.$$

Combining Theorem 1.1 and Propositions 1.6, 1.2, we get the following:

Theorem 1.8. *Let K be a knot in an L -space Y such that K admits some $S^1 \times S^2$ surgery. Let also F be a minimal genus rational Seifert surface for K . We get that,*

(1) *$c(\xi_K) \neq 0$, where $c(\xi_K)$ is the Heegaard Floer contact invariant associated to the contact structure ξ_K coming from the open book of (Y, K) .*

(2) *There exists a Spin^c structure \mathfrak{s} on Y such that K satisfies $\tau(Y, K, \mathfrak{s}) = \frac{y([F])}{||[\mu] \cdot [\partial F]||}$.*

Indeed, it follows from the proof of Theorem 1.8 that for a fibered, Floer simple knot K in a rational homology sphere Y , the two conclusions in the statement of the theorem are equivalent.

1.3. Notation. We fix some notation that will be used throughout the paper. The singular homology and cohomology groups are all taken over the ring of integers \mathbb{Z} , unless a different coefficient ring is specified. Unless noted otherwise, Y denotes a rational homology sphere. We let K be an oriented knot in Y , and $M = Y \setminus \nu^\circ(K)$. We choose an oriented longitude $\lambda \in H_1(\partial M)$ whose orientation is coherent with the orientation of K . Let $\mu \in H_1(\partial M)$ be a meridian of K with the property that $\mu \cdot \lambda = 1$ with respect to the orientation on ∂M induced by $\partial\nu(K)$. Let Y_n denote the manifold obtained by Dehn filling M along the curve $n \cdot \mu + \lambda$. In particular, Y_0 denotes the filling of M (surgery on K) along λ . The null slope of $K \subset Y$ is denoted α , and that the surgery on K with slope α is denoted Y_α .

1.4. Organization. The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 provides background from Heegaard Floer homology. Proposition 1.6 is proved in Section 3. In Section 4 we prove Theorem 1.1 and Proposition 1.2. Section 5 is devoted to some preliminary lemmas, followed by the proof of Theorems 1.4 and 1.5. The final section addresses potential directions for future research.

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2. BACKGROUND

In this section we provide the Heegaard Floer homology background en route to proving the main results of the paper.

2.1. Knot Floer homology. The primary goal of this subsection is to recall the construction of knot Floer homology. We start by briefly reviewing the construction of a doubly pointed Heegaard diagram for a knot K in a closed three-manifold Y [OS04a, OS11]. Throughout the subsection, we mainly use the notation of [OS11].

Let $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, w, z)$ be a doubly pointed Heegaard diagram for $K \subset Y$, in the following sense. Here, Σ is an oriented surface of genus g , $\alpha = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_g\}$ is a g -tuple of homologically linearly

independent, pairwise disjoint, simple closed curves in Σ , so is $\beta = \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_g\}$. The two points w and z lie on

$$\Sigma - \alpha_1 - \dots - \alpha_g - \beta_1 - \dots - \beta_g.$$

The curves α and β specify a pair of handlebodies U_α and U_β with common boundary Σ . We require that $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, w)$ is a Heegaard diagram for Y , and also that the knot K is the union of two arcs K_α, K_β , where $K_\alpha \subset U_\alpha$ is an unknotted arc connecting z to w and is disjoint from the disks attached to $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_g$, and $K_\beta \subset U_\beta$ is an unknotted arc connecting w to z and is disjoint from the disks attached to β_1, \dots, β_g .

Spin^c structures on Y can be seen as *homology classes* of non-vanishing vector fields forming an affine space over $H^2(Y)$. Two nowhere vanishing vector fields on Y are homologous if they are homotopic on the complement of a ball embedded in Y . From the combinatorics of the Heegaard diagram one can construct a function

$$\mathfrak{s}_w : \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta \rightarrow \text{Spin}^c(Y),$$

where \mathbb{T}_α and \mathbb{T}_β are two totally real half-dimensional tori in the symmetric product $\text{Sym}^g(\Sigma)$ which is endowed with an almost complex structure. The map \mathfrak{s}_w sends an intersection point \mathbf{x} to the homology class of a vector field. There is also a relative version $\underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, K)$. It consists of homology classes of vector fields on the knot complement M which point outwards at the boundary; one has an analogous map

$$\underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{w,z} : \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta \rightarrow \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, K).$$

There is another equivalent definition of relative Spin^c structure in the literature [OS08], where the boundary condition is that the vector field on ∂M is the (up to isotopy) canonical vector field tangent to ∂M . Let $\xi \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, K)$ be represented by the homology class of a vector field v . The Spin^c structure $[-v]$, denoted $J(\xi)$, is called *the conjugate* of ξ . It is clear that

$$c_1(J(\xi)) = -c_1(\xi). \quad (2)$$

Equivalently, a relative Spin^c structure on (Y, K) is a nowhere vanishing vector field on Y that contains K as a closed orbit. Similar to the closed case, $\underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, K)$ is an affine space over $H^2(Y, K)$. There is a natural map

$$G_{Y,K} : \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, K) \rightarrow \text{Spin}^c(Y)$$

which is equivariant with respect to the action by $H^2(Y, K)$. That is, letting

$$\iota : H^2(Y, K) \rightarrow H^2(Y)$$

be the map induced by the inclusion, we have for each $a \in H^2(Y, K)$

$$G_{Y,K}(\xi + a) = G_{Y,K}(\xi) + \iota(a). \quad (3)$$

Given a doubly pointed Heegaard diagram $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, w, z)$ which represents a rationally null-homologous knot $K \subset Y$ and $\xi \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, K)$, Ozsváth and Szabó construct a $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ chain complex $CFK^\infty(Y, K, \xi)$. The generating set is the subset $\mathfrak{T}(\xi) \subset \mathbb{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{T}_\beta \times \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ consisting of all elements $[\mathbf{x}, i, j]$ with the property that

$$\underline{\mathfrak{s}}_{w,z}(\mathbf{x}) + (i - j)PD[\mu] = \xi. \quad (4)$$

The differential counts certain pseudo-holomorphic disks connecting the generators with the boundary mapping to $\mathbb{T}_\alpha \cup \mathbb{T}_\beta$. The two basepoints w and z give rise to codimension 2 submanifolds

$\{w\} \times \text{Sym}^{g-1}(\Sigma)$, respectively $\{z\} \times \text{Sym}^{g-1}(\Sigma)$ of $\text{Sym}^g(\Sigma)$. More precisely, the chain complex is endowed with the differential

$$\partial^\infty[\mathbf{x}, i, j] = \sum_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{T} \cap \mathbb{T}} \sum_{\beta \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) | \mu(\phi)=1} \#(\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\phi))[\mathbf{y}, i - n_w(\phi), j - n_z(\phi)]$$

where $\pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ denotes the set of homotopy classes of Whitney disks connecting \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} , $\mu(\phi)$ is the Maslov index of ϕ , $\#(\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\phi))$ is the count of holomorphic representatives of ϕ , $n_w(\phi) = \#\phi \cap \{w\} \times \text{Sym}^{g-1}(\Sigma)$, and similarly for $n_z(\phi)$. If $[\mathbf{x}, i, j] \in \mathfrak{T}(\xi)$ and $\phi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$, then $[\mathbf{y}, i - n_w(\phi), j - n_z(\phi)] \in \mathfrak{T}(\xi)$. Now, $(CFK^\infty(Y, K, \xi), \partial^\infty)$ is the set of all triples in $\mathfrak{T}(\xi)$. The map

$$\mathcal{F} : \mathfrak{T}(\xi) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z},$$

where $\mathcal{F}([\mathbf{x}, i, j]) = (i, j)$ induces a $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ filtration on $CFK^\infty(Y, K, \xi)$. Although, by construction, the chain complex depends on the choice of a doubly pointed Heegaard diagram and also the representative ξ , it follows that the chain homotopy type of the complex is an invariant of the oriented knot K , and the representative of the homology class of ξ . Let $\widehat{CFK}(Y, K, \xi)$ be the sub-quotient complex of $CFK^\infty(Y, K, \xi)$ with $i = j = 0$, endowed with the induced differential $\widehat{\partial}$. Its homology, denoted $\widehat{HFK}(Y, K, \xi)$, is trivial for all but finitely many $\xi \in \text{Spin}^c(Y, K)$.

We may have defined $CFK^\infty(Y, K)$ without referencing to the relative Spin^c structure ξ . The knot Floer homology $\widehat{HFK}(Y, K)$ is a finitely generated abelian group (with an absolute grading) that decomposes as a direct sum

$$\widehat{HFK}(Y, K) \cong \bigoplus_{\xi \in \text{Spin}^c(Y, K)} \widehat{HFK}(Y, K, \xi).$$

2.2. The rational-valued τ invariant. In this subsection we define the rational-valued τ invariant associated to a knot K in a rational homology sphere Y . Suppose that F is a rational Seifert surface for K . As in Subection 2.1, let $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, w, z)$ be a doubly pointed Heegaard diagram for (Y, K) , $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y)$, $\xi \in \text{Spin}^c(Y, K)$. Set

$$\mathcal{B}_{Y, K} = \left\{ \xi \in \text{Spin}^c(Y, K) \mid \widehat{HFK}(Y, K, \xi) \neq 0 \right\}.$$

There exists a unique affine map

$$A : \text{Spin}^c(Y, K) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

satisfying

$$A(\xi_1) - A(\xi_2) = \frac{\langle \xi_1 - \xi_2, [F, \partial F] \rangle}{|[\partial F] \cdot [\mu]|}, \quad (5)$$

and

$$\max\{A(\xi) \mid \xi \in \mathcal{B}_{Y, K}\} = -\min\{A(\xi) \mid \xi \in \mathcal{B}_{Y, K}\}. \quad (6)$$

In fact, we can define A as

$$A(\xi) = \frac{\langle c_1(\xi), [F, \partial F] \rangle - [\mu] \cdot [\partial F]}{2[\mu] \cdot [\partial F]}. \quad (7)$$

We refer to A as the *Alexander grading*. Note that A does not depend on the choice of a rational Seifert surface. The Alexander grading gives rise to a filtration \mathcal{F} on $\widehat{CF}(Y)$ in the standard way, i.e. we let

$$\mathcal{F}(Y, K, m) = \bigoplus_{\{\xi \in \text{Spin}^c(Y, K), A(\xi) \leq m\}} \widehat{CFK}(Y, K, \xi), \quad m \in \mathbb{Q}.$$

Positivity of intersections of J -holomorphic Whitney disks with the hypersurfaces determined by z and w ensures that $\mathcal{F}(m)$ is a subcomplex; that is, $\widehat{\partial}\mathcal{F}(m) \subset \mathcal{F}(m)$ and hence \mathcal{F} defines a filtration. Let $\iota_m : \mathcal{F}(Y, K, [\Sigma], m) \rightarrow \widehat{CF}(Y)$ be the inclusion map, and let $(\iota_m)_*$ be the induced map on homology.

Following [Hed08], we make the following definition of the rational-valued τ invariant.

Definition 2.1. Using the notation of Subsection 2.2, let K be a knot in a rational homology sphere Y , endowed with a rational Seifert surface F . Given $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y)$ and $\mathbf{a} \in \widehat{HF}(Y, \mathfrak{s})$, define

$$\tau_{\mathbf{a}}(Y, K) = \min \{m \in \mathbb{Q} \mid \mathbf{a} \in \text{im}(\iota_m)_*\},$$

and

$$\tau(Y, K, \mathfrak{s}) = \min \{m \in \mathbb{Q} \mid \widehat{HF}(Y, \mathfrak{s}) \subset \text{im}(\iota_m)_*\}.$$

It is straightforward to check that when $Y = S^3$, $\tau(Y, K, \mathfrak{s})$ agrees with the integer-valued $\tau(K)$ (defined in [OS03]).

Remark 2.2. When $Y = S^3$, it is known that $\tau(K)$ gives a lower bound on the four-ball genus [OS03, Corollary 1.3]. We can define the *generalized slice genus* g^* of a rationally null-homologous knot K in Y to be the least integer g such that K is the boundary of a connected, orientable 2-manifold S of genus g^* embedded in the $Y \times I$. We should point out that the rational valued invariant has some analogous properties to those of τ for a knot in S^3 [OS03, Hed08], including the property of giving a lower bound on the generalized slice genus.

2.3. Heegaard Floer homology of large surgeries, and a relevant exact sequence. We start by reviewing the “large surgery formula” for a rationally null-homologous knot in Y . For a more detailed discussion, see [OS11]. Let $K \subset Y$ be an oriented knot endowed with a framing λ . Let $[K]$, as an element of $H_1(Y)$, be of order p . For a fixed $\xi \in \text{Spin}^c(Y, K)$, let C_ξ be the $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ filtered chain complex $CFK^\infty(Y, K, \xi)$. There are two projection maps

$$C_\xi\{i \geq 0 \text{ or } j \geq 0\} \xrightarrow{v_\xi^+} C_\xi\{i \geq 0\} \text{ and } C_\xi\{i \geq 0 \text{ or } j \geq 0\} \xrightarrow{h_\xi^+} C_\xi\{j \geq 0\}. \quad (8)$$

Denoting

$$A_\xi^+(Y, K) = C_\xi\{i \geq 0 \text{ or } j \geq 0\} \text{ and } B_\xi^+(Y, K) = CF^+(Y, G_{Y,K}(\xi))$$

and using the identifications

$$\begin{aligned} C_\xi(i \geq 0) &\cong CF^+(Y, G_{Y,K}(\xi)), \\ C_\xi(j \geq 0) &\cong CF^+(Y, G_{Y,-K}(\xi)) \cong CF^+(Y, G_{Y,K}(\xi + PD[\lambda])), \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where here λ is thought as the push-off of K inside Y using the framing λ . That is, the canonical projection maps of (8) may be viewed as

$$v_\xi^+ : A_\xi^+(Y, K) \rightarrow B_\xi^+(Y, K) \text{ and } h_\xi^+ : A_\xi^+(Y, K) \rightarrow B_{\xi+PD[\lambda]}^+(Y, K).$$

Let $W'_n(K)$ be the cobordism obtained from turning around the two-handle cobordism from $-Y$ to $-Y_n$. It is easy to verify that

$$H_2(W'_n(K)) \cong \mathbb{Z},$$

where the generator is the class of the capped off rational Seifert surface in $W'_n(K)$. As in [OS11, Proposition 2.2], there is a well-defined map

$$E_{Y,n,K} : \text{Spin}^c(W'_n(K)) \rightarrow \text{Spin}^c(Y, K),$$

that restricts a Spin^c structure on the four-manifold to the knot complement. We point out that $E_{Y,n,K}$ depends on the choice of λ , a longitude for K . We remind the reader that we chose a longitude for K in the beginning of the subsection. Note that

$$H_2(W'_n(K), Y) \cong \mathbb{Z}$$

is generated by $[S]$, where S is the core of the two-handle attached to Y in the cobordism $W'_n(K)$. We orient S so that its boundary orientation is coherent with the orientation of K . When n is sufficiently large, the two-handle cobordism is a negative definite four-manifold, and therefore, the self-intersection number of S is negative.

The following theorem relates the Heegaard Floer complex of large surgeries on $K \subset Y$ to the knot Floer complex associated to (Y, K) .

Theorem 2.3. [OS11, Theorem 4.1] *Let $K \subset Y$ be a rationally null-homologous knot in a closed, oriented three-manifold, equipped with a framing λ . Then, for all sufficiently large n , there is a map*

$$\Xi : \text{Spin}^c(Y_n) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, K)$$

with the property that for all $\mathfrak{t} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y_n)$, the group $CF^+(Y_n, \mathfrak{t})$ is represented by the chain complex

$$A_{\Xi(\mathfrak{t})}^+ = C_{\Xi(\mathfrak{t})}\{i \geq 0 \text{ or } j \geq 0\}$$

in the sense that there are isomorphisms

$$\Psi_{\mathfrak{t},n}^+ : CF^+(Y_n, \mathfrak{t}) \rightarrow A_{\Xi(\mathfrak{t})}^+(Y, K).$$

Furthermore, fix $\mathfrak{t} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y_n)$, and let $\Xi(\mathfrak{t}) = \xi$. There are Spin^c structures $\mathfrak{x} = \mathfrak{x}(\mathfrak{t}), \mathfrak{y} = \mathfrak{y}(\mathfrak{t}) \in \text{Spin}^c(W'_n(K))$ with $E_{Y,n,K}(\mathfrak{x}) = \xi$, and $\mathfrak{y} = \mathfrak{x} + PD[S]$ with the property that the maps v_ξ^+ and h_ξ^+ correspond to the maps induced by the cobordism $W'_n(K)$ equipped with \mathfrak{x} and \mathfrak{y} , respectively.

Throughout the proof of Theorem 1.4 we use a surgery exact triangle relating the Floer homologies of Y , Y_0 , and Y_n . Before stating the sequence we make some notational conventions. Fix $\mathfrak{t} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y_n)$. We define

$$[\mathfrak{t}]_{Y_n} = \{\mathfrak{t}' \in \text{Spin}^c(Y_n) \mid \mathfrak{t}' - \mathfrak{t} \in \langle PD[\lambda] \rangle\}, \quad (10)$$

where $\langle PD[\lambda] \rangle$ denotes the cyclic group generated by $PD[\lambda] \in H^2(Y_n)$. Correspondingly, we define

$$HF^+(Y_n, [\mathfrak{t}]_{Y_n}) = \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{t}' \in [\mathfrak{t}]_{Y_n}} HF^+(Y_n, \mathfrak{t}').$$

For $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y)$, we define $[\mathfrak{s}]_Y$ and $HF^+(Y, [\mathfrak{s}]_Y)$, similarly. Note that Spin^c structures on Y which are cobordant to a fixed Spin^c structure on Y_n form an affine space over the image of

$$H^2(W'_n, Y_n) \rightarrow H^2(Y).$$

It is a straightforward fact to check that this image is $\langle PD[\lambda] \rangle \in H^2(Y)$. Therefore, there exists a unique orbit $[\mathfrak{s}_\mathfrak{t}]_Y$ which is cobordant to $[\mathfrak{t}]_{Y_n}$, for some $\mathfrak{s}_\mathfrak{t} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y)$, in W'_n . The following appeared in [Ceb12, Theorem 3.3.3].

Theorem 2.4. *Let Y be a closed, oriented three-manifold, and $K \subset Y$ be a rationally null-homologous knot endowed with a framing λ . There is a map*

$$Q : \text{Spin}^c(Y_0) \rightarrow \text{Spin}^c(Y_n) / \langle PD[\lambda] \rangle$$

such that for a positive integer n and $\mathfrak{t} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y_n)$, there is a long exact sequence

$$\begin{array}{ccc} HF^+(Y, [\mathfrak{s}_{\mathfrak{t}}]_Y) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & HF^+(Y_0, Q^{-1}([\mathfrak{t}]_{Y_n})) \\ & \nwarrow F \quad \swarrow & \\ & HF^+(Y_n, [\mathfrak{t}]_{Y_n}) & \end{array} \quad (11)$$

Here, $[\mathfrak{s}_{\mathfrak{t}}]_Y$ is the unique orbit of Spin^c structures on Y that is cobordant to $[\mathfrak{t}]_{Y_n}$ in W'_n .¹

Theorem 2.4 is a generalization of [OS04b, Theorem 9.19] with an almost identical proof. In [OS04b, Theorem 9.19], the knot is assumed to be null-homologous. The proof starts with constructing a multi Heegaard diagram $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, w)$ with Σ a surface of genus g where $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, w)$, $(\Sigma, \alpha, \gamma, w)$, and $(\Sigma, \alpha, \delta, w)$ describe Y , Y_0 , and Y_n , respectively. Any other pairs of curves are small Hamiltonian isotopies of each other. Then appropriate maps will be defined to get the exact sequence as desired. In our case there will be $\langle [\lambda] \rangle$ -orbits of Spin^c structures in the statement since the knot is not null-homologous. Also, the proof of [OS04b, Theorem 9.19] needs to be modified when we define the map Q . Let X be the four-manifold cobordism, specified by $(\Sigma, \alpha, \gamma, \delta, w)$. For a given $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y_0)$, there is a unique orbit $[\mathfrak{t}_{\mathfrak{s}}]_{Y_n}$, such that there is a Spin^c structure $\mathfrak{s}_{\alpha, \gamma, \delta} \in \text{Spin}^c(X)$ with $\mathfrak{s}_{\alpha, \gamma, \delta}|_{Y_0} = \mathfrak{s}$, $\mathfrak{s}_{\alpha, \gamma, \delta}|_{Y_n} = [\mathfrak{t}_{\mathfrak{s}}]_{Y_n}$. In other words, fixing $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y_0)$, there is a $\mathfrak{t} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y_n)$ with the property that there is a unique $\mathfrak{s}_{\alpha, \gamma, \delta} \in \text{Spin}^c(X)$ that extends \mathfrak{t} , some unique Spin^c structure on the manifold specified by $(\Sigma, \gamma, \delta, w)$, and any element of the orbit $[\mathfrak{t}_{\mathfrak{s}}]_{Y_n}$. This justifies the definition of Q in the theorem.

In what follows, we will define F , the map relating Y_n and Y . We will skip the definition of the other two maps in the exact sequence, and instead refer the reader to [Ceb12, Theorem 3.3.3] and [OS04b, Theorem 9.19].

Heegaard Floer homology is natural under cobordisms. Indeed, if W is a smooth, connected, oriented cobordism with $\partial W = -Y_1 \cup Y_2$ which is equipped with a Spin^c structure \mathfrak{s} with restriction $\mathfrak{t}_i = \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_i}$ for $i = 1, 2$, then there is an induced chain map

$$f_{W, \mathfrak{s}}^+ : CF^+(Y_1, \mathfrak{t}_1) \rightarrow CF^+(Y_2, \mathfrak{t}_2).$$

If $\mathfrak{t}_1, \mathfrak{t}_2$ have torsion first Chern classes, $f_{W, \mathfrak{s}}^+$ is homogeneous of degree

$$\frac{c_1(\mathfrak{s})^2 - 2\chi(W) - 3\sigma(W)}{4}, \quad (12)$$

where χ and σ denote the Euler characteristic and the signature of the four-manifold W , respectively.

The map F in (11) is induced by

$$f_3 = \sum_{\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(W'_n(K)), \mathfrak{s}|_{Y_n} \in [\mathfrak{t}]_{Y_n}} f_{W'_n(K), \mathfrak{s}}^+. \quad (13)$$

2.4. The evaluation of the first Chern class. A key step in the proof of Theorems 1.4, 1.5 and Proposition 1.6 is the evaluation of the first Chern class of a Spin^c structure on a second homology class. Such an evaluation is often not that straightforward to compute, however, in certain cases it is fairly well understood. Let K be a rationally null-homologous knot in a closed three-manifold Y , endowed with a framing λ and a rational Seifert surface F . Let also p be the order of $[K] \in H_1(Y)$. We start by stating a lemma that studies the evaluation of the first Chern class of a relative Spin^c

¹In the statement of Theorem 2.4, Y_0 denotes the Dehn surgery on K with slope λ . See Subsection 1.3.

structure with either the lowest or the highest Alexander grading, evaluated on the homology class $[F]$. Recall that $\mathcal{B}_{Y,K}$ is the set of all relative Spin^c structures in which the knot Floer homology is not zero.

Lemma 2.5. [Ni14, Proposition 6.4] *Let K be an oriented rationally null-homologous knot in a closed three-manifold Y . Let also F be a minimal genus rational Seifert surface for K . Suppose that K , as an element of $H_1(Y)$, has order p . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\xi \in \mathcal{B}_{Y,K}} \langle c_1(\xi), [F] \rangle &= \chi(F), \\ \max_{\xi \in \mathcal{B}_{Y,K}} \langle c_1(\xi), [F] \rangle &= -\chi(F) + 2p. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. This is a direct consequence of [Ni09, Theorem 1.1], where it is proved that

$$\max\{\langle c_1(\xi) - PD[\mu], [F] \rangle \mid \xi \in \mathcal{B}_{Y,K}\} = -\chi(F) + |F \cdot [\mu]|.$$

This, together with Equation (6) will give us the result. \square

The next lemma studies the evaluation of the first Chern class of a specific Spin^c structure on the two-handle cobordism $W'_n(K)$, evaluated on the capped off Seifert surface. This will be of use in the proof of Theorem 1.4.

Lemma 2.6. *Let Y be a rational homology sphere, $K \subset Y$ be a knot of order p in $H_1(Y)$, and F be a minimal genus rational Seifert surface for K . Suppose that the null slope of K is a framing. Let $\tilde{F} \subset W'_n(K)$ be the closed surface obtained by capping off ∂F with disks. Let $\xi \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, K)$ be a relative Spin^c structure, and $\mathfrak{x} \in \text{Spin}^c(W'_n(K))$ be a Spin^c structure with $E_{Y,n,K}(\mathfrak{x}) = \xi$. Then*

$$\langle c_1(\mathfrak{x}), [\tilde{F}] \rangle = \langle c_1(\xi), [F] \rangle - p(n+1).$$

Proof. Let $H \subset W'_n(K)$ be the two-handle attached to $Y \times [0, 1]$. The natural map

$$\iota^* : H^2(W'_n(K), H) \rightarrow H^2(W'_n(K)),$$

induced by inclusion, is an isomorphism. Since $H^2(W'_n(K), H) \cong H^2(Y, K)$, the inverse of ι^* gives a map

$$\varepsilon : H^2(W'_n(K)) \rightarrow H^2(Y, K).$$

The affine map $E = E_{Y,n,K} : \text{Spin}^c(W'_n(K)) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, K)$ is modeled on ε . Fix any $\xi_0 \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, K)$, let $\mathfrak{x}_0 = E^{-1}(\xi_0)$, and let

$$C = \langle c_1(\mathfrak{x}_0), [\tilde{F}] \rangle - \langle c_1(\xi_0), [F] \rangle. \quad (14)$$

Assume $a = \mathfrak{x} - \mathfrak{x}_0 \in H^2(W'_n(K))$, then $\varepsilon(a) = \xi - \xi_0$, and one has

$$\langle a, [\tilde{F}] \rangle = \langle \varepsilon(a), [F] \rangle.$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \langle c_1(\mathfrak{x}), [\tilde{F}] \rangle &= \langle c_1(\mathfrak{x}_0) + 2a, [\tilde{F}] \rangle \\ &= \langle c_1(\xi_0) + 2\varepsilon(a), [F] \rangle + C \\ &= \langle c_1(\xi), [F] \rangle + C. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Thus the constant C does not depend on the choice of ξ_0 .

Let ξ_0 be a relative Spin^c structure satisfying $\langle c_1(\xi_0), [F] \rangle = p$. Let $\eta_0 = J(\xi_0) + PD[\mu]$, where J is the conjugation on $\underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, K)$. Then, using (2),

$$\langle c_1(\eta_0), [F] \rangle = \langle -c_1(\xi_0) + 2PD[\mu], [F] \rangle = -p + 2p = p = \langle c_1(\xi_0), [F] \rangle.$$

Hence, it follows from (15) that

$$\langle c_1(E^{-1}(\eta_0)), [\tilde{F}] \rangle = \langle c_1(\mathfrak{r}_0), [\tilde{F}] \rangle.$$

Using (12), we conclude that the degree of h_{η_0} is equal to the degree of h_{ξ_0} .

On the other hand, it is well known that h_{η_0} is equivalent to v_{ξ_0} after interchanging the roles of i, j . (See the proof of [OS08, Proposition 8.2].) So the degree of v_{ξ_0} is equal to the degree of h_{η_0} . It follows that the degrees of v_{ξ_0} and h_{ξ_0} are equal. By Theorem 2.3, v_{ξ_0} is induced by \mathfrak{r}_0 , and h_{ξ_0} is induced by $\mathfrak{r}_0 + PD[S]$. By (12), we have that $c_1^2(\mathfrak{r}_0) = c_1^2(\mathfrak{r}_0 + PD[S])$. Since $H^2(W'_n(K); \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}$, the square of any $a \in H^2(W'_n(K))$ is determined by $|\langle a, [\tilde{F}] \rangle|$. So we have

$$\langle c_1(\mathfrak{r}_0), [\tilde{F}] \rangle = -\langle c_1(\mathfrak{r}_0 + PD[S]), [\tilde{F}] \rangle. \quad (16)$$

The orientations of both ∂F and ∂S are coherent with respect to the orientation of K . Therefore, using that the null slope of K is a framing, \tilde{F} is obtained from F by gluing p copies of $-S$ along the boundary components. Since the framing of the two-handle in W'_n is $-n$, and also that S is the core of the two handle attached to Y in W'_n , we have

$$\langle PD[S], [\tilde{F}] \rangle = [S] \cdot [\tilde{F}] = p[S] \cdot [-S] = np. \quad (17)$$

Thus, (16) implies that $\langle c_1(\mathfrak{r}_0), [\tilde{F}] \rangle = -np$. Now, using (14), we get that $C = -(n+1)p$. This, together with (15) will give us the result. \square

Corollary 2.7. *Using the assumptions of Lemma 2.6, let $\xi_i \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, K)$ be relative Spin^c structures satisfying*

$$\langle c_1(\xi_1), [F] \rangle = \langle c_1(\xi_2), [F] \rangle,$$

and $\mathfrak{r}_i \in \text{Spin}^c(W'_n(K))$ be Spin^c structures with $E_{Y,n,K}(\mathfrak{r}_i) = \xi_i$, $i = 1, 2$. Then $\mathfrak{r}_1 - \mathfrak{r}_2$ is a torsion element in $H^2(W'_n(K))$.

Proof. By Lemma 2.6,

$$2\langle \mathfrak{r}_1 - \mathfrak{r}_2, [\tilde{F}] \rangle = \langle c_1(\mathfrak{r}_1) - c_1(\mathfrak{r}_2), [\tilde{F}] \rangle = 0.$$

Since $H^2(W'_n(K); \mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Q}$, it follows that $\mathfrak{r}_1 - \mathfrak{r}_2$ is torsion. \square

2.5. Heegaard Floer contact invariant associated to rationally fibered knots. This subsection is devoted to defining the Heegaard Floer contact invariant associated to a rationally fibered knot K in a closed three-manifold Y . We choose $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{Z}/2$ as the coefficient ring for the Heegaard Floer homology, to avoid any sign ambiguities. We do not review many of the concepts and definitions but instead refer the reader to [Etn06] for a review of contact geometry, and to [OS05a] for the Heegaard Floer contact invariant in the case of fibered null-homologous knots. See [HP13] for more details. A rationally fibered knot $K \subset Y$ induces a rational open book decomposition and, therefore, a contact structure ξ_K [BEVHM12]. Hedden and Plamenevskaya, in [HP13], studied the contact structure ξ_K in terms of the knot Floer homology of K . (See also [OS05a].) More precisely, the “bottommost” filtered subcomplex in the filtration of $\widehat{CF}(-Y)$ induced by K has homology \mathbb{F} . The contact invariant associated to K is defined to be

$$c(\xi_K) = \text{im}(\iota_* : H_*(\mathcal{F}(\text{bottom})) \rightarrow \widehat{HF}(-Y)),$$

where $\widehat{HF}(-Y)$ is the Heegaard Floer homology of the manifold Y with its orientation reversed. (See [HP13, Theorem 1.1].) That is, the contact invariant of ξ_K is the image of the generator of the homology of the bottom filtered subcomplex in the Floer homology of Y , under the natural inclusion induced map. When K is fibered (instead of being only rationally fibered), the contact invariant just defined is simply Ozsváth and Szabó’s definition [OS05a, Definition 1.2].

3. FIBERED, FLOER SIMPLE KNOTS INDUCE TIGHT CONTACT STRUCTURES

In this section we give a proof of Proposition 1.6. Recall that the function $y(h)$ in the statement of Proposition 1.6 is defined as

$$y(h) = \max_{\{\xi \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, K) : \widehat{HFK}(Y, K, \xi) \neq 0\}} \langle \mathfrak{H}(\xi), h \rangle,$$

where $h \in H_2(Y, K; \mathbb{Q})$, \mathfrak{H} is the affine function $\mathfrak{H} : \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, K) \rightarrow H^2(Y, K; \mathbb{Q})$ defined as

$$\mathfrak{H}(\xi) = \frac{c_1(\xi) - PD[\mu]}{2}.$$

Note that y is a rational-valued function.

Proof of Proposition 1.6. In order to show that the contact structure ξ_K is tight, we will show that the Heegaard Floer contact invariant $c(\xi_K)$ is non-zero [HP13]. To determine that, one only needs to check whether the differential on $\widehat{HFK}(Y, K, \bar{\xi})$ is zero, where $\bar{\xi}$ is a relative Spin^c structure with the highest Alexander grading. Note that in our case the differential is zero on all of $\widehat{HFK}(Y, K)$. Consequently, the contact invariant is non-zero. In particular, ξ_K is tight.

Since K is Floer simple, there exists \mathfrak{s} such that

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(Y, K, \mathfrak{s}) &= A_{\text{topmost}} \\ &= \frac{\langle c_1(\bar{\xi}), [F, \partial F] \rangle - |[\mu] \cdot [\partial F]|}{2|[\mu] \cdot [\partial F]|} \\ &= \frac{-\chi(F) + |[\mu] \cdot [\partial F]|}{2|[\mu] \cdot [\partial F]|} \\ &= \frac{y([F])}{|[\mu] \cdot [\partial F]|}, \end{aligned}$$

where the last two equalities follow from Lemma 2.5 and [Ni09, Theorem 1.1], respectively. This completes the proof. \square

Remark 3.1. Hedden in [Hed10, Proposition 2.1] shows that for a fibered knot K in S^3 , statements (1) and (2) of Theorem 1.8 are equivalent, and both are equivalent to having ξ_K being tight. One key tool used in his proof is that there is only one unique tight contact structure ξ_{std} on S^3 . Moreover, ξ_{std} is detected by the contact invariant, that is $c(\xi_{\text{std}}) \neq 0$. This follows from the fact that the invariant associated to (S^3, ξ_{std}) is equal to the generator of $\widehat{HF}(S^3) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. For L-spaces, there could be multiple tight contact structures, some of them might not be detected by the contact invariant. However, for lens spaces it is known that all the tight contact structures are distinguished by the Heegaard Floer contact invariant. See [GLS07, p.3] and [LM97]. In summary, we will have a generalization of [Hed10, Proposition 2.1] if we restrict attention to rationally fibered, Floer simple knots in lens spaces.

Remark 3.2. In [BBL16, Lemma 1.18], it is proved that for a knot $L \subset S^1 \times S^2$, the exterior fibers over S^1 if and only if L is isotopic to a spherical braid. Therefore, Theorem 1.1 may equivalently be stated as if a knot $L \subset S^1 \times S^2$ admits an L-space surgery, then its exterior fibers over S^1 . Analogously, there is a fibration of $S^1 \times S^2 \setminus \nu^\circ(L)$ where the boundary of the fibers consists of the meridians of L . It can be proved that the contact structure compatible with the fibration is overtwisted unless the braid index of L , when L is viewed as a spherical braid in $S^1 \times S^2$, is one. In the lack of an application of this result related to the purpose of the paper, we will not present

a proof here, however, it will be interesting to investigate whether or not such contact structures can be classified (e.g. via the Hopf invariant [Eli89]).

4. KNOTS IN $S^1 \times S^2$ WITH L-SPACE SURGERIES

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.1 and Proposition 1.2. Let L and U be knots in S^3 such that U is the unknot, and the linking number between L and U is $p > 0$. Suppose that some surgery on the link $L \cup U$ results in an L-space Y , where the surgery slope on U is zero. Let $K \subset Y$ be the dual knot of L (i.e. K is the core of the solid torus attached to $S_0^3(U) \setminus \nu^\circ(L)$). Let μ be the meridian of K . Let also $\{\mu_L, \lambda_L\}$ and $\{\mu_U, \lambda_U\}$ be the meridian-longitude coordinates of L and U in S^3 , respectively. Set $\alpha = \mu_L$.

If M is a rational homology $S^1 \times D^2$ (e.g. the complement of a knot in a rational homology sphere), we say that M is *semi-primitive* if the torsion subgroup of $H_1(M)$ is contained in the image of $\iota : H_1(\partial M) \rightarrow H_1(M)$, where ι is the map induced by inclusion.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. We first show that $M = Y \setminus \nu^\circ(K)$ is semi-primitive. It is well known that $H_1(S^3 \setminus (L \cup U))$ is freely generated by μ_L, μ_U . Moreover, we have the equalities:

$$\lambda_L = p\mu_U, \quad \lambda_U = p\mu_L.$$

Since M is obtained from $S^3 \setminus \nu^\circ(L \cup U)$ by Dehn filling on $\partial\nu(U)$ with slope λ_U , we have

$$H_1(M) = \langle \mu_L, \mu_U \mid p\mu_L = 0 \rangle.$$

Hence the torsion subgroup of $H_1(M)$ is generated by μ_L , which is contained in the image of ι . This shows that M is semi-primitive.

Since $L \subset S_0^3(U)$ admits an L-space surgery, [RDR15, Proposition 7.8] implies that M is a generalized solid torus in the sense of [RDR15, Definition 7.2]. Now it follows from [RDR15, Corollary 7.12] that Y fibers over S^1 . \square

We now turn into proving that K is a Floer simple knot in Y . We recall from Section 1 that $K \subset Y$ is called Floer simple if

$$\text{rk } \widehat{HFK}(Y, K) = \text{rk } \widehat{HF}(Y).$$

Let $\text{Tor}_M \subset H_1(M)$ be the torsion subgroup. As in [RDR15] we take the map

$$\phi : H_1(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z},$$

where ϕ is the projection from $H_1(M)$ to $H_1(M)/\text{Tor}_M \cong \mathbb{Z}$, and the isomorphism is chosen so that $\phi(\mu_U) > 0$. Combining [RDR15, Lemma 3.2 and Corollary 3.4] we get that:

Proposition 4.1. *Let K be a knot in an L-space Y that admits a non-trivial L-space surgery. If $\phi(\mu) > \|Y\|$, where $\|Y\|$ is the Thurston norm of a generator of $H_2(M, \partial M)$, then K is Floer simple in Y .*

Proof of Proposition 1.2. Using [RDR15, Proposition 7.8], we conclude that any rational homology sphere obtained by surgery on K is an L-space. Hence in order to apply Proposition 4.1 to the knot K , we only need to check that $\phi(\mu) > \|M\|$. Let F be a minimal genus rational Seifert surface for K in Y . By Theorem 1.1, F is a fiber of a fibration of $Y \setminus \nu^\circ(K)$ over S^1 . Since the α -surgery on K yields $S^1 \times S^2$, F must be a punctured two-sphere. (We remind the reader that $\alpha = \mu_L$.) The number of punctures must be p , since L and U link each other p times. Therefore, $\chi(F) = 2 - p$. Consequently, $\|M\| = -\chi(F) = p - 2$. It is just left to compute $\phi(\mu)$. Since $\mu \neq \mu_L$, we must

have $\mu = n\mu_L + m\lambda_L$ for some $m \neq 0$. As showed in the proof of Theorem 1.1, $\lambda_L = p\mu_U$ and $H_1(M) = \langle \mu_L, \mu_U \mid p\mu_L = 0 \rangle$, hence

$$\phi(\mu) = \phi(n\mu_L + m\lambda_L) = \phi(m\lambda_L) = |m|p.$$

Since $m \neq 0$, we get that $\phi(\mu) > \|M\|$. \square

5. KNOTS IN L-SPACES WITH NULL SURGERY TO FIBERED MANIFOLDS

The focus of this section is on proving Theorems 1.4 and 1.5. Let K be a knot of order p in a rational homology sphere Y , endowed with a framing λ . As usual, let F be a minimal genus rational Seifert surface for K . Note that p is the intersection number of ∂F with μ . We define

$$g(K) = -\frac{\chi(F)}{2p} + \frac{1}{2}$$

to be the *normalized genus* of K . When K is null-homologous, that is when $p = 1$, this descends to the standard definition of the three-genus of a null-homologous knot in Y . The following fact about the connected sum of knots is elementary.

Lemma 5.1. *Let K_i be a knot in a rational homology sphere Z_i , $i = 1, 2$. Then*

$$g(K_1 \# K_2) = g(K_1) + g(K_2). \tag{18}$$

Moreover, $K_1 \# K_2$ is fibered if and only if both K_1 and K_2 are fibered.

Proof. Let $Z = Z_1 \# Z_2$, and $S \subset Z$ be a sphere which splits Z into a punctured Z_1 and a punctured Z_2 . We may assume S intersects $K_1 \# K_2$ exactly twice. Set $M_Z = Z \setminus \nu^\circ(K_1 \# K_2)$. The annulus $A = S \cap M_Z$ splits M_Z into two submanifolds M_{Z_1} and M_{Z_2} , such that M_{Z_i} is homeomorphic to $Z_i \setminus \nu^\circ(K_i)$.

Let p_i be the order of $[K_i]$ in $H_1(Y_i)$. The order of $[K_1 \# K_2]$ will be $p = \text{lcm}(p_1, p_2)$, the least common multiple of p_1 and p_2 . Take $F_i \subset Z_i$ to be a minimal genus rational Seifert surface for K_i . We can isotope F_i so that $F_i \cap A$ consists of p_i essential arcs in A . We may assume that

$$(p_2 F_1) \cap A = (p_1 F_2) \cap A,$$

since each of $p_1 F_2$ and $p_2 F_1$ consists of $p_1 p_2$ essential arcs in A . Here $p_2 F_1$ denotes the union of p_2 parallel copies of F_1 , and similarly for $p_1 F_2$. Thus $F = (p_2 F_1) \cup (p_1 F_2)$ is a rational Seifert surface for $K_1 \# K_2$. We get

$$\begin{aligned} g(K_1 \# K_2) &\leq -\frac{\chi(F)}{2p_1 p_2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= -\frac{p_2 \chi(F_1) + p_1 \chi(F_2) - p_1 p_2}{2p_1 p_2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= -\frac{\chi(F_1)}{2p_1} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\chi(F_2)}{2p_2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= g(K_1) + g(K_2). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, let G be a minimal genus rational Seifert surface for $K_1 \# K_2$. We may assume that G is transverse to A . We may further assume $G \cap A$ consists of p essential arcs in A .

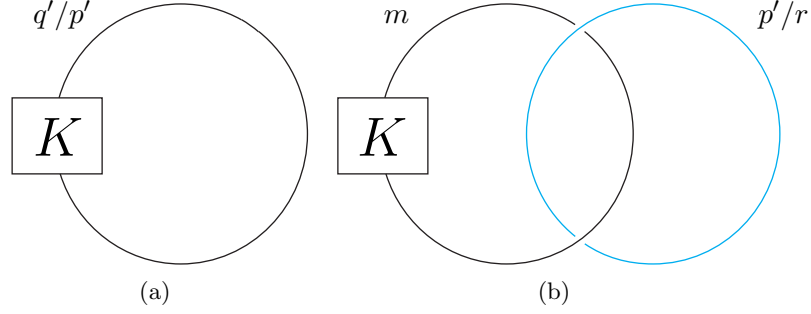


FIGURE 1. Dehn surgery on $K \subset Y$ can be realized as a Morse surgery on a knot inside the connected sum of Y with a lens space. This follows from the Slam-Dunk move. See [CG88, p. 501]. (a) Dehn surgery on $K \subset Y$ with coefficient q'/p' . (b) The corresponding Morse surgery on $K \# O_{p'/r} \subset Y \# L(p', r)$ with coefficient m where $q' = mp' - r$ with $0 \leq r < p'$. The blue curve with its surgery coefficient p'/r represents the lens space summand $L(p', r)$.

Set $G_i = G \cap M_{Z_i}$. Each surface G_i is a rational Seifert surface for K_i . It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} g(K_1) + g(K_2) &\leq -\frac{\chi(G_1)}{2p} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\chi(G_2)}{2p} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= -\frac{\chi(G)}{2p} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= g(K_1 \# K_2). \end{aligned}$$

This proves (18).

A careful look at the above argument will prove the second statement in the lemma. Suppose that both K_1 and K_2 are rationally fibered. Let $\phi_i : M_{Z_i} \rightarrow S^1$ be a fibration with fiber surface F_i . The map $\phi_1^{p_2} : M_{Z_1} \rightarrow S^1$ is a fibration with fiber surface $p_2 F_1$. Similarly, $\phi_2^{p_1}$ is a fibration of M_{Z_2} with fiber surface $p_1 F_2$. We may assume $\phi_1^{p_2}|_A = \phi_2^{p_1}|_A$. Thus $\phi_1^{p_2} \cup \phi_2^{p_1} : M_{Z_1} \cup M_{Z_2} \rightarrow S^1$ defines a fibration of M_Z over S^1 . For the converse, suppose that $K_1 \# K_2$ is rationally fibered in Z . Let $\phi : M_Z \rightarrow S^1$ be a fibration with G a fiber surface. Since $G \cap A$ consists of essential arcs, we may assume $\phi|_A$ is a fibration. Therefore, $\phi|_{M_{Z_i}}$ is a fibration for $i = 1, 2$. \square

Recall that the null slope of K is the unique isotopy class of the curve α in ∂M that generates the kernel of the map $H_1(\partial M; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H_1(M; \mathbb{Q})$ induced by the inclusion map of ∂M into M . Note that the class of α , as an element of $H_1(\partial M)$, can be written as $\alpha = q'\mu + p'\lambda$, for some integers q' and $p' > 0$. Note also that p , the order of $[K]$ in $H_1(Y)$, is a multiple of p' .

A *Morse surgery* on K is filling M along a curve $m \cdot \mu + \lambda$, for some integer m . It is a well-known fact that Dehn surgery on K with coefficient q'/p' can be realized as Morse surgery with coefficient m on the knot $K \# O_{p'/r}$ inside $Y \# L(p', r)$ where $q' = mp' - r$ with $0 \leq r < p'$. We point out that in order to make sense of the surgery coefficient in our setting we first need to choose a longitude λ for K . See Figure 1.

Corollary 5.2. *Using the notation of this section,*

(a) *If $K \# O_{p'/r} \subset Y \# L(p', r)$ is fibered, then K is fibered in Y .*

(b) *Let F be a minimal genus rational Seifert surface for K , $\widehat{F} \subset Y_\alpha$ be the closed surface obtained by capping off ∂F with disks. Then there exists a minimal genus rational Seifert surface F' for*

$K' = K \#_{O_{p'/r}} \subset Y \# L(p', r)$ such that $\chi(\widehat{F}) = \chi(\widehat{F}')$, where $\widehat{F}' \subset Y_\alpha$ is obtained from F' by capping off its boundary with disks.

Proof. The statement (a) follows directly from Lemma 5.1. Thus, we only need to prove (b). Let $l = p/p'$ be the number of components of ∂F . Then

$$\chi(\widehat{F}) = \chi(F) + l. \quad (19)$$

Similar to the proof of Lemma 5.1, a Thurston norm minimizing rational Seifert surface for K' may be obtained from attaching p bands that connect F and $lD_{p'/r}$. We call this rational Seifert surface F' . Then

$$\chi(F') = \chi(F) + l - p. \quad (20)$$

The order of $[K']$ in $H_1(Y \# L(p', r))$ is p , that is equal to the order of $[K] \in H_1(Y)$. Also, $[\mu] \cdot [\partial F'] = p$. Combining these two facts we see that F' is a minimal genus rational Seifert surface for K' . By an earlier discussion, we have that the null slope of K' is a framing (that is a longitude). See Figure 1. Hence, $\partial F'$ has exactly p components. This observation, together with Equations (19) and (20) will give us that

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(\widehat{F}') &= \chi(F') + p \\ &= \chi(F) + l \\ &= \chi(\widehat{F}). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

The main idea that will be used to prove Theorem 1.4 is to compare the exact triangle of Theorem 2.4 with another exact sequence that differs only in one term with (11). The rest of the effort will be devoted to prove that those terms are also isomorphic. In Section 2 we observed that for a relative Spin^c structure ξ , $C_\xi = CFK^\infty(Y, K, \xi)$ is a $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ filtered chain complex. Moreover, every relative Spin^c structure has an Alexander grading. We have the following short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow C_{\underline{\xi}}\{i \geq 0 \text{ and } j < 1\} \rightarrow C_{\underline{\xi}}\{i \geq 0 \text{ or } j \geq 1\} \xrightarrow{h_{\underline{\xi},1}^+} C_{\underline{\xi}}\{j \geq 1\} \rightarrow 0, \quad (21)$$

where $\underline{\xi} \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, K)$ is a relative Spin^c structure with the least Alexander grading. See Equation (7). We point out that $h_{\underline{\xi},1}^+$ is just the horizontal projection. Since $j \geq 1$ (instead of $j \geq 0$), we use a different notation for the horizontal projection from that of (8).

The goal of the next two lemmas is to replace the complexes in (21) with three other complexes so that, after taking homology, two out of three of the replaced terms will be the summands of the corresponding terms of (11).

Lemma 5.3. *In the short exact sequence of (21), we have*

$$H_*(C_{\underline{\xi}}\{i \geq 0 \text{ and } j < 1\}) \cong \widehat{HFK}(Y, K, \underline{\xi}),$$

where $\underline{\xi}$ is a Spin^c structure with the least Alexander grading.

Proof. Fix a doubly pointed Heegaard diagram $(\Sigma, \alpha, \beta, w, z)$ and a rational Seifert surface F for the pair (Y, K) . Let $[\mathbf{x}, i, j] \in C_{\underline{\xi}}\{i \geq 0 \text{ and } j < 1\}$. Using Equation (4), we get that

$$\langle c_1(\underline{\xi}), [F] \rangle = \langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) + (i - j)PD[\mu]), [F] \rangle.$$

By Lemma 2.5, $\langle c_1(\underline{\xi}), [F] \rangle = \chi(F)$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(F) &= \langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}) + (i - j)PD[\mu]), [F] \rangle \\ &= \langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{x}), [F] \rangle + 2(i - j)\langle PD[\mu], [F] \rangle \\ &\geq \chi(F) + 2(i - j)p, \end{aligned}$$

which in turn forces that $i = 0$ and $j = 0$. The last inequality, again, follows from Lemma 2.5. \square

Recall the natural map $G_{Y,K} : \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, K) \rightarrow \text{Spin}^c(Y)$ which associates an “absolute” Spin^c structure to every relative one in the knot exterior. Recall also $\Xi : \text{Spin}^c(Y_n) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, K)$, the map in Theorem 2.3.

Lemma 5.4. *In the short exact sequence of Equation (21), we have*

$$H_*(C_{\underline{\xi}}\{i \geq 0 \text{ or } j \geq 1\}) \cong HF^+(Y_n, \mathfrak{t}), \text{ and } H_*(C_{\underline{\xi}}\{j \geq 1\}) \cong HF^+(Y, G_{Y,K}(\underline{\xi}) + PD[\lambda]),$$

where $\mathfrak{t} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y_n)$ is a Spin^c structure with $\Xi(\mathfrak{t}) = \underline{\xi} + PD[\mu]$.

Proof. Using [OS11, Proposition 3.2], we get that

$$C_{\underline{\xi}}\{i \geq 0 \text{ or } j \geq 1\} \cong C_{\underline{\xi} + PD[\mu]}\{i \geq 0 \text{ or } j \geq 0\}, \quad (22)$$

as $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ filtered chain complexes. This together with Theorem 2.3 will give us the first isomorphism. For the second isomorphism, we have

$$H_*(C_{\underline{\xi}}\{j \geq 1\}) \cong H_*(C_{\underline{\xi}}\{j \geq 0\}) \cong HF^+(Y, G_{Y,K}(\underline{\xi}) + PD[\lambda]),$$

where the last isomorphism follows from the identification in (9) together with Equation (3). \square

Similar to (10), define

$$[\xi]_Y = \{\xi' \in \underline{\text{Spin}}^c(Y, K) \mid G_{Y,K}(\xi') \in [G_{Y,K}(\xi)]_Y, A(\xi') = A(\xi)\},$$

where A denotes the Alexander grading defined in (7). Also, define

$$C_{[\xi]_Y}\{i \geq 0 \text{ and } j < 1\} = \bigoplus_{\xi' \in [\xi]_Y} C_{\xi'}\{i \geq 0 \text{ and } j < 1\}.$$

Proposition 5.5. *Let K be a knot in an L -space Y , and F be a minimal genus rational Seifert surface for K . Suppose that the null slope α of K is a framing λ , and $g = g(F) > 1$. Let $\underline{\xi} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y, K)$ be a relative Spin^c structure with the least Alexander grading. Let also \mathfrak{t} be a Spin^c structure on Y_n with $\Xi(\mathfrak{t}) = \underline{\xi} + PD[\mu]$. Then we have the isomorphism*

$$\widehat{HFK}(Y, K, [\xi]_Y) \cong HF^+(Y_\alpha, Q^{-1}([\mathfrak{t}]_{Y_n})).$$

We will first prove a technical lemma that will be useful to prove the proposition. The assumptions are the same as those of Proposition 5.5. Recall from Subsection 2.3 that $[\mathfrak{t}]_{Y_n} \subset \text{Spin}^c(Y_n)$ is the $\langle [\lambda] \rangle$ -orbit that contains \mathfrak{t} , and $[\mathfrak{s}]_Y \subset \text{Spin}^c(Y)$ is the unique $\langle [\lambda] \rangle$ -orbit that is cobordant to $[\mathfrak{t}]_{Y_n}$ in W'_n . As in Subsection 2.3, S denotes the core of the two-handle (attached to Y) in W'_n which is a surface with boundary.

Lemma 5.6. *Given $\mathfrak{t}' \in [\mathfrak{t}]_{Y_n}$, let $\varphi(\mathfrak{t}') = (\mathfrak{x}(\mathfrak{t}') + PD[S])|_Y$. Then φ defines a one-to-one correspondence $[\mathfrak{t}]_{Y_n} \rightarrow [\mathfrak{s}]_Y$. Moreover, Ξ defines a one-to-one correspondence $[\mathfrak{t}]_{Y_n} \rightarrow [\underline{\xi}]_Y + PD[\mu]$.*

Proof. Viewing λ as a curve in $M = Y \setminus \nu^\circ(K)$, its homology class represents an element in $H_1(M)$, $H_1(Y)$ and $H_1(Y_n)$. We will show that $[\lambda]$ has order p in each of these three homology groups. Clearly $[\lambda]$ has order p as an element of $H_1(Y)$, since $[\lambda] = [K] \in H_1(Y)$. Having assumed that the framing λ is the same as the null slope of K , the order of $[\lambda]$, when viewed as an element of $H_1(M)$, is also p . Suppose that the order of $[\lambda] \in H_1(Y_n)$ is $0 < r \leq p$. That is, $r[\lambda] = [0] \in H_1(Y_n)$. Since Y_n is obtained by gluing a solid torus to M along $n \cdot \mu + \lambda$, we get that

$$r[\lambda] = s(n[\mu] + [\lambda]) \in H_1(M),$$

for some integer s . Since $[\lambda] \in H_1(M)$ is a torsion element while $[\mu]$ is non-torsion, we must have $s = 0$. Hence $r = p$.

By the definition of φ , $\varphi(\mathfrak{t}')$ is cobordant to \mathfrak{t}' in W'_n , so $\varphi(\mathfrak{t}') \in [\mathfrak{s}_t]_Y$. As for Ξ , note that $\Xi(\mathfrak{t}) = \underline{\xi} + PD[\mu]$. Every $\mathfrak{t}' \in [\mathfrak{t}]_{Y_n}$ has the form $\mathfrak{t} + kPD[\lambda]$ for some integer k . Then, using Equation (3), $G_{Y,K}(\Xi(\mathfrak{t}')) = G_{Y,K}(\underline{\xi} + PD[\mu]) + kPD[\lambda]$. Using Equation (5),

$$A(\underline{\xi} + PD[\mu]) - A(\Xi(\mathfrak{t}')) = k \cdot \frac{\langle PD[\lambda], [F, \partial F] \rangle}{[\mu] \cdot [\partial F]} = 0.$$

That is, $\Xi(\mathfrak{t}') \in [\underline{\xi}]_Y + PD[\mu]$.

All three sets of Spin^c structures in the lemma are affine spaces over $\langle [\lambda] \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$. Moreover, both maps φ and Ξ are equivariant with respect to the action of $PD[\lambda]$. Our conclusion then follows. \square

Proof of Proposition 5.5. We recall that F in the long exact sequence (11) is induced by Equation (13), which can be rewritten as

$$\sum_{\mathfrak{t}' \in [\mathfrak{t}]_{Y_n}} f_{\mathfrak{t}'},$$

where

$$f_{\mathfrak{t}'} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} f_{W'_n(K), \mathfrak{x}(\mathfrak{t}') + kPD[S]}^+. \quad (23)$$

Here $\mathfrak{x} = \mathfrak{x}(\mathfrak{t}') \in \text{Spin}^c(W'_n(K))$ is as in Theorem 2.3.

Fix $\mathfrak{t}' \in [\mathfrak{t}]_{Y_n}$, and let $\xi' = \Xi(\mathfrak{t}')$. Under the identifications in Lemma 5.4, the maps $v_{\xi'}^+$ and $h_{\xi'}^+$ correspond to Spin^c structures \mathfrak{x} and $\mathfrak{x} + PD[S]$ on the two-handle cobordism W'_n , respectively. Note that the class $[S]$ represents an element in $H_2(W'_n, \partial W'_n)$.

Using the degree shift formula (12) we see that the difference of the degrees of $f_{W'_n(K), \mathfrak{x}(\mathfrak{t}')}^+$ and $f_{W'_n(K), \mathfrak{x}(\mathfrak{t}') + kPD[S]}^+$ is

$$\frac{1}{4}(c_1(\mathfrak{x})^2 - c_1(\mathfrak{x} + kPD[S])^2) = -k^2 PD[S]^2 - k \langle c_1(\mathfrak{x}) \cup PD[S], [W'_n, \partial W'_n] \rangle, \quad (24)$$

where $[W'_n, \partial W'_n]$ is the fundamental class of W'_n . Since $H^2(W'_n(K); \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}$, there exists a rational number r with the property that

$$c_1(\mathfrak{x}) = r \cdot PD[S]. \quad (25)$$

Let \tilde{F} be the capped off rational Seifert surface in W'_n . Then $H_2(W'_n(K); \mathbb{Q})$ is generated by $[\tilde{F}]$. Therefore,

$$r = \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{x}), [\tilde{F}] \rangle}{\langle PD[S], [\tilde{F}] \rangle}. \quad (26)$$

By Lemma 2.5, we have

$$\langle c_1(\underline{\xi} + PD[\mu]), [F] \rangle = \chi(F) + 2p = \chi(\tilde{F}) + p.$$

Lemma 2.6 then implies that

$$\langle c_1(\mathfrak{r}), [\tilde{F}] \rangle = \chi(\tilde{F}) - pn.$$

This, combined with Equations (17, 25, 26), we get that the difference in (24) is

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{4}(c_1(\mathfrak{r})^2 - c_1(\mathfrak{r} + kPD[S])^2) &= -k^2PD[S]^2(1 + \frac{\langle c_1(\mathfrak{r}), [\tilde{F}] \rangle}{k\langle PD[S], [\tilde{F}] \rangle}) \\ &= -k^2PD[S]^2(1 + \frac{\chi(\tilde{F}) - pn}{knp}) \\ &= -k^2PD[S]^2(1 - \frac{1}{k} + \frac{2-2g}{knp}). \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

Assume that n is sufficiently large. Since $W'_n(K)$ is a negative definite four-manifold, we see that $-k^2PD[S]^2 > 0$. Also, $1 - \frac{1}{k} > 0$ unless $k = 1$. So the right hand side of (27) is positive provided that $k \neq 1$. It is negative when $k = 1$ and $g > 1$. That is, when $g > 1$, $v_{\xi'}^+$ has degree lower than that of $h_{\xi'}^+$, but higher than any of other terms in (23). In other words, the map in (23) has the form

$$h_{\xi'}^+ + \text{lower order terms.} \quad (28)$$

Since Y is an L-space, $h_{\xi'}^+$ induces a surjective map in homology. Lemma 5.6 then implies that

$$(h_{[\underline{\xi}+PD[\mu]]_Y}^+)_* = (\bigoplus_{\xi' \in [\underline{\xi}+PD[\mu]]_Y} h_{\xi'}^+)_* : HF^+(Y_n, [\mathfrak{t}]_{Y_n}) \rightarrow HF^+(Y, [\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{t}]_Y)$$

is surjective.

Using Corollary 2.7, we see that the degrees of $h_{\xi_1}^+$ and $h_{\xi_2}^+$ are equal for any two $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in [\underline{\xi}+PD[\mu]]_Y$. It follows from (28) that

$$F = (h_{[\underline{\xi}+PD[\mu]]_Y}^+)_* + \text{lower order terms.}$$

Since $(h_{[\underline{\xi}+PD[\mu]]_Y}^+)_*$ is also surjective, a standard algebraic argument implies that F is surjective. Moreover,

$$\ker F \cong \ker(h_{[\underline{\xi}+PD[\mu]]_Y}^+)_*. \quad (29)$$

Using the exact sequence of (21), we get the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow C_{[\underline{\xi}]_Y}\{i \geq 0 \text{ and } j < 1\} \rightarrow C_{[\underline{\xi}]_Y}\{i \geq 0 \text{ or } j \geq 1\} \xrightarrow{\oplus h_{\xi,1}^+} C_{[\underline{\xi}]_Y}\{j \geq 1\} \rightarrow 0, \quad (30)$$

where the direct sum on the second map is taken over all $\xi \in [\underline{\xi}]_Y$. It follows from (22) that $h_{\xi,1}^+ = h_{\xi+PD[\mu]}^+$. So the second map in (30) is $h_{[\underline{\xi}+PD[\mu]]_Y}^+$.

We compare the exact sequence induced from (30) with the exact sequence of Theorem 2.4. In the latter sequence, we only need to take the orbit of the Spin^c structure on Y_n that gets mapped to $\underline{\xi} + PD[\mu]$ under Ξ . Since both $(h_{[\underline{\xi}+PD[\mu]]_Y}^+)_*$ and F are surjective, our conclusion follows from Lemma 5.3, Lemma 5.4, and (29). \square

Proof of Theorem 1.4. We first deal with the case that α is a framing. Let g be the genus of a minimal genus rational Seifert surface for K . If $g > 1$, the assumption that Y_α fibers over the circle together with [OS04d, Theorem 5.2] will give that

$$\bigoplus_{\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y_\alpha), \langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\hat{F}] \rangle = \chi(\hat{F})} HF^+(Y_\alpha, \mathfrak{t}) \cong \mathbb{Z}.$$

Therefore, Proposition 5.5 implies that

$$\bigoplus_{\xi \in \text{Spin}^c(Y_\alpha), \langle c_1(\xi), [F] \rangle = \chi(F)} \widehat{HFK}(Y, K, \xi) \cong \mathbb{Z}.$$

Using [NW14, Theorem 2.3], K is fibered. For the case $g = 1$, we need to use the twisted version of the exact triangle of (11). All the steps are analogous to the proof for the case $g > 1$. See [AN09] where the exact triangle is obtained for a null-homologous knot. Finally, using Theorem 1.1 for the case $g = 0$, the result follows.

If α is not a framing, by an earlier discussion, Y_α can be obtained by performing a Morse surgery on $K \# O_{p'/r}$ in the L-space $Y \# L(p', r)$. The previous case implies that $K \# O_{p'/r}$ is fibered. Hence, using Corollary 5.2, K is fibered. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.5. Similar to the proof of Theorem 1.4, we first deal with the case that α is a framing. Let F be a Thurston norm minimizing rational Seifert surface for K . Without loss of generality, we may assume F is of minimal genus. If $g(F) \leq 1$, \widehat{F} is a sphere or torus, hence must be Thurston norm minimizing. If $g(F) > 1$, Lemma 2.5 implies that there exists $\underline{\xi} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y, K)$ such that

$$\widehat{HFK}(Y, K, \underline{\xi}) \neq 0 \text{ and } \langle c_1(\underline{\xi}), [F] \rangle = \chi(F).$$

Proposition 5.5 implies that $HF^+(Y_\alpha, \mathfrak{s}) \neq 0$ for some $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(Y_\alpha)$ with $\langle c_1(\mathfrak{s}), [\widehat{F}] \rangle = \chi(\widehat{F})$. Hence \widehat{F} is Thurston norm minimizing.

If α is not a framing, as before, Y_α can be obtained by performing a Morse surgery on $K \# O_{p'/r}$ in $Y \# L(p', r)$. Let F' be the minimal genus rational Seifert surface for $K \# O_{p'/r}$ as constructed in Corollary 5.2. Let also \widehat{F}' be its extension to the m -surgery on $K \# O_{p'/r}$ in $Y \# L(p', r)$. From the previous case, we know that \widehat{F}' is Thurston norm minimizing. Hence, using Part (2) of Corollary 5.2, \widehat{F} is also Thurston norm minimizing. \square

6. DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Let $K \subset Y$ be a knot in an L-space Y that admits some $S^1 \times S^2$ surgery. We showed in Theorem 1.1 that the complement of K in Y fibers over the circle. Using [RDR15, Proposition 7.8], we conclude that every Morse surgery on K (except for the one that results in $S^1 \times S^2$) will result in an L-space. As pointed out in the introduction if $Y = S^3$, then any knot with an L-space surgery will be fibered. For an arbitrary L-space Y , however, this is not always the case. Lidman and Watson in [LW14] constructed examples of non-fibered knots in L-spaces with L-space surgeries. It is known that if a Floer simple knot K in an L-space is primitive, and the knot complement is irreducible, then K is fibered [BBCW12, Theorem 6.5]². Recall that a knot $K \subset Y$ is primitive if $[K] \in H_1(Y)$ is a generator. We can reformulate that theorem as in the following:

Theorem 6.1. *Let Y be an L-space, $K \subset Y$ be a Floer simple knot with irreducible complement. If $[K]^\perp = 0$, where $[K] \in H_1(Y)$ and $[K]^\perp$ denotes the orthogonal complement of K with respect to the linking form of Y , then K is fibered.*

Note that we are replacing the primitiveness assumption by a criterion regarding the linking form of Y . We briefly review the classical notion of linking forms here. For a more detailed discussion, see [CM10], for instance.

²[BBCW12, Theorem 6.5] is stated for a primitive knot in a lens space. The same proof can be applied to get a theorem as we stated.

Definition 6.2. The *linking form* of a closed three-manifold Y is the non-degenerate form

$$lk_Y : \text{Tor}_Y \times \text{Tor}_Y \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$$

on the torsion subgroup Tor_Y of $H_1(Y)$ defined by $lk_Y(a, b) = \alpha \cdot \tau / n$, where α is any 1-cycle representing a and τ is any 2-chain bounded by a positive integer multiple $n\beta$ of a 1-cycle β representing b .

If Y is surgery on a framed link L , then lk_Y is computed from the linking matrix A of L , with framings on the diagonal, as follows. First use a change of basis to transform A into a block sum $\mathbb{O} \oplus \mathbb{A}$. Here, \mathbb{O} is a zero matrix and \mathbb{A} is nonsingular. This corresponds to a sequence of handle slides in the Kirby diagram [GS99], transforming L into $L_{\mathbb{O}} \cup L_{\mathbb{A}}$. Now following [Sei36], the linking form lk_Y is presented by the matrix \mathbb{A}^{-1} with respect to the generators of Tor_Y given by the class of the meridians of the components of $L_{\mathbb{A}}$.

To see that Theorem 6.1 is a reformulation of [BBCW12, Theorem 6.5], we start by the following lemma about $[K]^{\perp}$:

Lemma 6.3. *Suppose that K is a knot in a rational homology sphere Y and $\bar{a} \in [K]^{\perp}$. Then there exists a knot L in the complement of K , such that $[L] = \bar{a}$ and L bounds a rational Seifert surface which is disjoint from K .*

Proof. Let p be the order of $[K]$ in $H_1(Y)$. There exists a rational Seifert surface F for K so that the intersection number of ∂F with the meridian of K is p . Let $L' \subset Y$ be a knot representing \bar{a} . We may assume L' is disjoint from K . Since $lk_Y([K], \bar{a}) = 0$, the algebraic intersection number of L' with F is a multiple of p . Performing connected sums of L' with copies of the meridian of K , we can get a new knot L disjoint from K , so that L still represents \bar{a} and the algebraic intersection number of L with F is zero. Hence any rational Seifert surface G for L has algebraic intersection number zero with K . Consequently, by removing the intersection points of G with K by adding tubes to G , we get a rational Seifert surface for L that is disjoint from K . \square

Lemma 6.3 yields the following elementary characterization of primitive knots.

Proposition 6.4. *Suppose that K is a knot in a rational homology sphere Y , $M = Y \setminus \nu^{\circ}(K)$. Then the following three conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) K is primitive.
- (ii) $H_1(M) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.
- (iii) $[K]^{\perp} = 0$.

Proof. (i) \Leftrightarrow (ii). By definition, K is primitive is equivalent to the condition that the map $\iota_K : H_1(K) \rightarrow H_1(Y)$ is surjective. Using the Mayer–Vietoris sequence for the pair (Y, K) , we see that the surjectivity of ι_K is equivalent to $H_1(Y, K) = 0$. We have $H_1(M) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \text{Tor}_M$. By the Universal Coefficients Theorem, Tor_M is isomorphic to $H^2(M)$, which is (by Poincaré duality) isomorphic to $H_1(Y, K)$. Hence K is primitive is equivalent to $H_1(M) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii). Suppose that $\bar{a} \in [K]^{\perp}$, let L be the knot as in Lemma 6.3. Then L represents a torsion element in $H_1(M)$. Since $H_1(M) \cong \mathbb{Z}$, L is null-homologous in M . Hence, it is also null-homologous in Y . This means $\bar{a} = 0$.

(iii) \Rightarrow (ii). If $H_1(M) \not\cong \mathbb{Z}$, then $H_1(M)$ contains a torsion element a . Let $L \subset M$ be a knot representing a . Then L has a rational Seifert surface in M . Let $\bar{a} \in H_1(Y)$ be represented by L . By definition, $\bar{a} \in [K]^{\perp}$. Consider the long exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H_2(Y, M) \rightarrow H_1(M) \rightarrow H_1(Y).$$

Since a is torsion, it is not contained in the image of $H_2(Y, M) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. So \bar{a} , being the image of a in $H_1(Y)$, is nonzero. This contradicts the assumption that $[K]^\perp = 0$. \square

Recall that if a knot $L \subset S^1 \times S^2$ admits a Dehn surgery to an L-space Y , then L is rationally fibered (Theorem 1.1). The dual knot $K \subset Y$ has the property that $[K]^\perp = \langle [K] \rangle$. In the light of this fact, together with Theorem 6.1, we make the following conjecture:

Conjecture 6.5. *Let Y be an L-space, $K \subset Y$ be a Floer simple knot with irreducible complement. If $[K]^\perp \subset \langle [K] \rangle$, where $[K] \in H_1(Y)$ and $[K]^\perp$ denotes the orthogonal complement of K with respect to the linking form of Y , then K is rationally fibered.*

Recall from Section 4 that a rational homology solid torus M is semi-primitive if Tor_M is contained in the image of $\iota : H_1(\partial M) \rightarrow H_1(M)$. Similar to Proposition 6.4, we have a characterization of semi-primitiveness in terms of the linking form of Y .

Proposition 6.6. *Let K be a knot in a rational homology sphere Y , $M = Y \setminus \nu^\circ(K)$. Then M is semi-primitive if and only if $[K]^\perp \subset \langle [K] \rangle$.*

Proof. First assume that $[K]^\perp \subset \langle [K] \rangle$. For $a \in \text{Tor}_M$, let $L \subset M$ be a knot representing a . Let also F be a rational Seifert surface that L bounds in M . Note that $F \subset Y$ is disjoint from K . Let $\bar{a} \in H_1(Y)$ be represented by L . By the definition of the linking form, $\bar{a} \in [K]^\perp$. Using the assumption $[K]^\perp \subset \langle [K] \rangle$, we get that \bar{a} is homologous to $r[K]$ for some integer r . Therefore, there exists an oriented surface F' that is co-bounded, on one side by L , and on the other side by r copies of K . Note that $F' \cap M$ is a surface with some punctures coming from the intersection of K with F' . Consequently, a can be written as a sum of r longitudes of K with some multiple of the meridian of K in $H_1(M)$. That is, $a \in \text{im}(\iota : H_1(\partial M) \rightarrow H_1(M))$.

Now suppose that M is semi-primitive. Take an element $\bar{a} \in [K]^\perp$. Let L be a knot as in Lemma 6.3. Suppose that L represents $a \in H_1(M)$. Since L has a rational Seifert surface in M , we get $a \in \text{Tor}_M$. By the semi-primitiveness of M , a is in the image of ι . Consider the map $H_1(M) \rightarrow H_1(Y)$ and observe that the image of $H_1(\partial M)$ in $H_1(Y)$ is generated by $[K]$. Thus, we get that \bar{a} is a multiple of $[K]$ in $H_1(Y)$. \square

Using Proposition 6.6, we see that Conjecture 6.5 could be equivalently stated as a generalization of [BBCW12, Theorem 6.5] where the primitiveness assumption is replaced by the semi-primitiveness of the knot.

In another direction, it is known that for a knot $K \subset S^3$ with some L-space surgery, K is a *strongly quasipositive knot*. Let B_n denote the braid group on n strands, with generators $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}$. A strongly quasipositive link is a link that can be realized as the closure of the braid word

$$\beta = \prod_{k=1}^m \sigma_{i_k, j_k},$$

where $\sigma_{i,j}$ is of the form

$$(\sigma_i \cdots \sigma_{j-2}) \sigma_{j-1} (\sigma_i \cdots \sigma_{j-2})^{-1}. \quad (31)$$

There is a weaker notion of positivity called *quasipositivity* where the braid word β is the multiple of arbitrary conjugates of positive generators in B_n (whereas strongly quasipositive knots require these conjugates to be of a special form). That is, for quasipositive links, $(\sigma_i \cdots \sigma_{j-2})$ in (31) is replaced by an arbitrary braid word. There is a more geometric, yet equivalent, definition of quasipositive links. Every such a link is a transverse \mathbb{C} -link, that is, it arises as the transverse intersection of $S^3 \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ with a complex plane curve $f^{-1}(0) \subset \mathbb{C}^2$, where f is a non-constant polynomial. Algebraic links of singularities form a proper subfamily of quasipositive links. See,

for instance, [BO01, Hed10, Rud83]. For a non-null-homologous knot $L \subset S^1 \times S^2$ with fibered exterior we know that L is isotopic to a spherical braid [BBL16, Lemma 1.18].

Question 6.7. *Given a knot $L \subset S^1 \times S^2$ that admits some L -space surgery, is there a notion of positivity for L as a spherical braid?*

The fact that the knot L is indeed a spherical braid follows from Theorem 1.1. It should be noted that considering the obvious notion of positivity, by assigning a sign to each crossing, does not work in this setting. For if σ is a generator of the spherical braid group, then $\sigma \sim \sigma^{-1}$. Here “ \sim ” denotes an isotopy between braids. We end with the observation that the dual of the knot in Question 6.7 is not null-homologous. Let K be a knot in an L-space Y ($\neq S^3$) admitting some $S^1 \times S^2$ surgery. It follows that $|H_1(Y)| = p^2$, for some positive integer $p > 1$, and that $[K] \in H_1(Y)$ is of order p .

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